
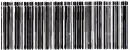








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MEMORIAL

PRESENTADO AL SUPREMO
GOBIERNO



AREQUIPA

—
TIPOGRAFIA CORDOVA

—
1921

24

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#2

In Memory



USE and VALUE of
REGISTERED
CATTLE BRANDS

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BRAND DIVISION
State Board of Agriculture

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USE and VALUE of REGISTERED CATTLE BRANDS



BRAND DIVISION
State Board of Agriculture



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X-SF 239 #6

PRINCIPLES OF MILK PRODUCTION

By

WILLIAM BARBOUR NEVENS

X-SF 239

X-SF 239
#7

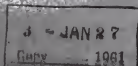
the
Dairy Cow
and her
Milk

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X-5F 257 #6



Производство

**АЦИДОФИЛЬНОЙ
БАКТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ МАССЫ**

X-SF239

#9



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**ПРОИЗВОДСТВО
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НА ПОТОЧНОЙ ЛИНИИ**

ВОЛОГОДСКИЙ СОВНАРХОЗ

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X-SF239

Каталог

**ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ
ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ
ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ
МОЛОЧНОЙ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ**

X-SF 301

X-SF 301 # 11

The
**HORSEMAN'S
DIRECTORY**

A Directory for Horsemen

1948



HORSE SHOW DIRECTORY-EDITION

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AGES
9 to 14

X-SF 301
A TRUMPET BOOK

Horses



MODERN

PW

WN

111
110

LONGSHOTS



FAVORITES

TURF INDICATOR

FOR

HANDICAPPING SPRINT AND DISTANCE RACES

ALSO TURF RACES

C

AT

S

MAJOR RACE TRACKS

Copyrighted 1949

by

MODERN TURF INDICATOR

MODERN TURF INDICATOR

(Copyrighted 1949)

FOR USE AT ANY RACE TRACK

(Following Is An Example Based on A 6 Furlongs Race to Explain Proper Use of Turf Indicator)

Post Position	Name of Horse	Distance	Claim or Class of Race	Weight	Track Speed Rating from your Form Sheet	Today's Weight	MODERN TURF INDICATOR Handicapping Result
1.	BOXIE	6F	\$4,000.	110	80	110	80
2.	DRAG	1 1/16	\$5,000.	115	79	105	0
3.	ANAYR	6F	\$3,000.	115	90	106	99
	"	6F	\$2,500.	110	89	105	84
4.	DRIP	6F	\$5,000.	115	80	104	91
	"	6F	\$5,000.	113	100	114	99
	"	1 1/16	\$5,000.	110	90	104	0

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING THE MODERN TURF INDICATOR.

YOU ARE NOW HANDICAPPING FOR LONGSHOTS ONLY!

(Entries in example race listed above used to show method of working Indicator)

1. **BOXIE** — (See previous weight carried, which is 110 lbs.) Turn Indicator in the upper left side marked P W to number 110. Then turn Indicator at the upper right side marked W N to 110. Check your Form Sheet Track Speed Rating which is 80. Turn Indicator at lower right marked S to 80. As there is no weight shift, the final result is 80.
2. **DRAG** — Do not rate DRAG as he has not run the distance of today's race. His final figure is 0.
3. **ANAYR** — (See previous weight carried which is 115 lbs.) Turn Indicator at the upper left side marked P W to 115. Today's race weight is 106 lbs. Turn Indicator at the upper right side marked W N to 106. As Track Speed Rating of that race is 90, turn Indicator at lower right marked S to 90. As horse is dropping 9 lbs. add 9 points to Track Speed Rating. Then turn Indicator again at lower right marked S to 99 which is the final figure for ANAYR'S best 6 Furlong Race.
4. **DRIP** — His best race shown above is with a weight of 113 lbs. Today's weight is 114 lbs., therefore deduct 1 point from his Speed Rating of 100. The final figure for DRIP is 99. (Note:—As you are handicapping for Longshots only, disregard the Handicapper's Consensus — favorite — which is DRIP. He is a \$5,000 Sprinter — the Class of the Race).

X-SF 334

#13

The

HAMBLETONIAN

Classic

of

HARNESS RACING

25 X-SF 421
. A5 #15

CHARTER, CONSTITUTION
and BY-LAWS

OF

THE AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB



Adopted January 3, 1909
Amended to March 9, 1948

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A5 #6

Rules Applying to Registration and Dog Shows

Amended to July 1, 1952



THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

Incorporated

221 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

X-SF 421
.A5 #17

Regulations
for
SANCTIONED SHOW MATCHES
SANCTIONED OBEDIENCE MATCHES



1953 Edition
The American Kennel Club
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The American Kennel Club
221 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.



X-SF

421

A5

Author _____

Title _____

Impetus _____

#16

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A5

CHARTER, CONSTITUTION
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X-SF453

БИБЛИОТЕЧКА КРОЛИКОВОДА

#19



Пришкoльная
кролиководческая ферма

How to Determine Sex in Geese and Goslings

The one question asked us more often than any other is how to tell the geese from the ganders. This problem often stumps even experienced goose raisers. Dr. Billings of the University of Minnesota has a practical suggestion; put the birds together and let them figure it out for themselves. In order to dispose of surplus ganders, though, and to keep the right proportion of males to females for breeding, it pays to go to some trouble to determine which are which.

In the spring breeding season the sexes can be distinguished fairly accurately by anyone familiar with geese because the ganders look quite masculine at that time and the females very feminine and motherly. Also, in mating, the gander catches hold of the feathers at the back of the female's head, so that a bald spot appears there on most females soon after the breeding season begins. Now is the time to mark your birds, if you want to make sure of them for another season. The best way is to use wing bands or to punch holes in the web of the feet, because geese are usually able to work out of leg bands in time.

However, late fall, and not spring, is the season for marketing surplus stock, and the selection of breeders must usually be made then. Here is where even the old timers sometimes go wrong, because the sexes look very much alike in their new winter plumage and it is difficult to tell them apart by the means usually recommended, such as the larger coarser heads, longer necks, and shriller cries of the ganders or the heavier abdomens of the females. Also the size of the bird is not a safe test, and nice big females may be sent to market while smallish ganders are kept as "layers." People often keep too many of one sex or the other, thus upsetting their breeding program for the following spring.

Most European and Asiatic farmers understand well enough the only sure method, examination of the sex organs, but for some reason or other this has never been widely used in America. Maybe the editors of the farm and poultry magazines in this country are too modest to describe it, for we have never seen it described in any

of them. Since we are not encumbered with any such delicacy, we will tell you how it is done:

Hold the goose on its back on a table or on your knee. You'll probably need an assistant for this at first. Press with thumbs and fingers around the vent, pulling it back a little toward the tail-head, but gently, so as not to hurt the bird. Put a slight pressure on the abdomen just above the vent and press up from under the back of the goose toward the vent. Then continue to draw back the sides of the vent bringing more or the cloacal chamber into view. If all this has been properly done the penis will protrude in case the bird is a male. This is a spiral-shaped organ, about two inches long in a mature gander but very small in a young one until just before the first breeding season. In a mature gander the penis is enclosed in a sheath attached to the left cloacal wall, and at first all you can see is this sheath, as shown in the illustration. It is easier to "evert the cloaca" as this action is called, on a female, because the muscle that closes the vent is looser.

The females often have a small process at the front of the cloaca that you might mistake for the penis of an immature male. For this reason, until you have had a considerable amount of practice, you may be undecided about some of the geese until after the first of the year, when the sex organs of the spring-hatched birds become large and well-developed.

The vent of the female opens easily and seems to split into two parts. That of the gander is closed by a stronger muscle so that more pressure is necessary to turn back the sides, and in some old males it is almost impossible to do so. However, you soon get on to this so that you know that such birds are ganders.

Of course, it is a lot easier to learn this method of sexing if you can get somebody who knows how to show you. In getting it from these printed instructions you will have to figure to put in several hours of practice. But, once learned, it is simple, quick, and positive. Also you can do it alone, even with the biggest geese, by hold-

ВЫСТАВКА
ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ
НАРОДНОГО
ХОЗЯЙСТВА СССР

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ОПК

МОСКВА

X-SF761

X-SF 761 # 22

**AN INTRODUCTION
TO
VETERINARY ANATOMY**

By

HARRY M. MAUGER, JR., D.V.M., M.S.

X-SF 808

.Z8 #23



7
2
40

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

to

Photographic Reprint of Report Joint Committee on
Tuberculin Test. Ill. 1911.

THE subjoined reprint of an exceedingly valuable official report has been made necessary by the events which followed its publication fifteen years ago.

The law was enacted in conformity with its findings and recommendations ~~that~~ (Chap. 8, Sec. 105, Ill. Statutes) reads as follows:

An Act to prohibit the Establishing and Enforcing of the Tuberculin Test for Dairy Animals by any City, Village, Incorporated Town, County or other Corporate Authority in the State of Illinois.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be unlawful for any city, village, incorporated town, county or other corporate authority in the State of Illinois by ordinance, rule or regulation other than may be established by the law of this State, to demand, fix, establish or require the tuberculin test to be applied to dairy animals as a means or measure of regulating or purifying milk, skimmed milk, cream and dairy products of said animals in any manner whatever, and every such ordinance, rule, by-law or regulation heretofore or hereafter passed, demanded, fixed, established or required by any such city, village, incorporated town, county or other corporate authority other than the State of Illinois, is hereby declared to be void and of no effect.

JUDGE E. D. SHURTLEFF stated at a hearing in Springfield last spring that 1,000 copies of the two-volume cloth-bound Report and Evidence were printed in 1911 by the State, and 10,000 copies of the paper-covered Report proper. It is the latter that we here present.

What became of those 11,000 Reports is a mystery. If they were placed in City Libraries or Agricultural School Libraries, no evidence of the fact has been found. Inquiry at the Crerar and Newberry Libraries failed to turn up a copy. The Chicago Public Library has Vol. II which contains part of the evidence, but Vol. I which contains this valuable Report and hundreds of pages of evidence is missing. Inquiry of the Wisconsin Agricultural School brings the information they have never heard of it. A requisition on the Secretary of State six or seven years ago elicited the statement that it was "out of print."

IT GOES without saying that if the verdict of the Investigating Committee had been in favor of the Test instead of against it, the "health department" of Chicago—which was at the bottom of the trouble in the first place—would still be quoting it, it would be in every Agricultural College, and by now probably used as a textbook in the public schools.

X- SF 808

Form 94

28 #24



50 cents by Mail

Reprint of Vanished Official Document

REPORT
OF THE
Joint Committee on Tuberculin Test
1911

Pages 1 to 79 inclusive are printed from zinc etchings (photographic process) made from the original Report, itself "printed under the direction of B. H. McCann, Clerk of the House of Representatives, State of Illinois."

Costly Investigation Smothered
Because
Verdict Displeased Medical Powers

Publisher's Preface Tells How Milk Producers and
Consumers Alike Are Deceived and Robbed by
MEDICAL VAMPIRES
("Health and Veterinary")
That Fasten on the Government and Suck the Nation's
Life Blood.

AMERICAN MEDICAL LIBERTY LEAGUE, Inc.
59 E. Van Buren Street
Chicago, 1925.

X- SF 808

.28 #25



THE

Tuberculin Test A Fraud

BY

R. B. PEARSON

MEMBER AM. ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS
ASSOCIATE MEMBER AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION FOR MEDICO-
PHYSICAL RESEARCH

The man who will not examine into
both sides of the question is dishonest.
—Lincoln.

PRICE 10c

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
6619 NORTH ASHLAND AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Tuberculin Test

X- SF 808

.Z 8 #26



Speech of
H. E. SOULE

at
Ivanhoe, Minn.

Saturday, March 12, 1927

PROTEST MEETING
of
Lincoln County Farmers

#27

~~X- SF 808~~
~~Z8~~

X- SF 808

Z8

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THE VIVISECTIONISTS AND THE MILK SUPPLY

By
L. LOAT

Published by the
LONDON & PROVINCIAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
78, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Price 2d.

Telephone: Victoria 7389.

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Form 138

, 28 # 28

65c per 100

The Biggest Lie Ever Told— Tuberculin Tested Milk

**A VILE PRODUCT PROMOTED BY
FALSEHOOD**

*By Eugene Underhill, M. D.
Philadelphia, Pa.*



ANANIAS has been held to be the Prince of Liars and second only in skill and ability to his Majesty, the Father of Lies.

The Tuberculin testing grand masters have these two gentlemen backed off the boards and wallowing and blubbering in the Sulphur Sea up to their eyelids.

They glorify a vile product by lying propaganda and attempt to clinch their arguments by the most stupendous falsehood ever told.

This lie is a freak, a monstrosity, and we will set it forth in all its blackness and disgusting nakedness.

But we will describe the vile product, "Tuberculin Tested Milk", first.

You will need a clothespin on your nose and a backstay on your stomach.

What the Stuff Is

Tuberculin tested milk is milk that is produced from cows that have been infected with tuberculin.

Tuberculin is an active principle or serum obtained from human lungs, intestines and genital organs that are engorged and rotting with tuberculosis.* There is also a bovine type and a mixed type of equal vileness.

This stuff is injected into cows under the fallacious claim and pretext that it discovers tuberculosis.

Ordinary commonsense teaches that it is far more likely to cause the disease, and such is the conclusion of unprejudiced and reliable investigators. Administered to human beings, Tuberculin has caused tuberculosis, paralysis and death. In some in-

* See the Author's article entitled: "Tuberculin—What it is; How it was first used and What happened".

X- SF 808

.28 #29



WANT YOUR BABIES POISONED?

Do you want to get poisoned milk from sick, poisoned cows? Read within!

The interested parties pushing this State Medicine upon us pretend it is a reliable test of tuberculosis in cattle, and necessary to protect the public. BUT THE MEAT OF THE CON- DEMNED CATTLE (in 99% of cases) IS SOLD ON THE MARKET. IF DANGER IN THE MILK, WHY NOT IN THE MEAT?

Tuberculin IS NO TEST. It is a hoax designed to put small producers and dealers out of business and finally to boost the price of milk.

DON'T BE A DUPE. DEMAND THE RE- PEAL OF THIS FOOLISH LAW.

Help us fight this invasion by State Medicine, this outrageous attack upon private rights.

The consumer is just as vitally concerned as the producer. Ultimately, the consumer always pays; in this case pays in health as well as money.

First, let the people know. Concert of action requires an aroused public.

We supply the facts. We depend on YOU to help spread them.

This pamphlet is furnished at cost.

5c single copies postpaid.

\$2.50 per 100 copies delivered.

AMERICAN MEDICAL LIBERTY LEAGUE,
Incorporated

59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

X- SF 808. Z8 #30

*Broadcasting
Information on the
Tuberculin Test*

BY

P. L. CLARK, B. S., M. D., PH. SA.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



PUBLISHED BY

THE HEALTH SCHOOL CLUB

2637 PRAIRIE AVENUE
CHICAGO

Tuberculin-Testing of Cattle.

Extract from "YOUTH," Third Edition

By George Starr White, M. D., F. R. S. A., London
327-333 So. Alvarado street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Just now, a great campaign is being carried on by political doctors, "health" boards and "Gov't" veterinarians, regarding the "control" of tuberculosis through tuberculin-"testing" of cows and breeding cattle.

Inasmuch as I have had over thirty years of practical experience in studying the question from all sides, and know intimately the inside facts behind this damnable propaganda, I submit the following conclusions for my readers' guide:

1. All vaccins and serums are so unnatural that the system of any normal animal will rebel against them. Many will rebel with such vehemence that they become sick in their endeavor to fight off the enemy.
2. Just how any serum or vaccin will react on any human or animal is always uncertain. It is a snook to the system at best, and the shock will show in some more than in others. In some it may cause one disease, while in others it may cause another disease. There is no telling how the shock (reaction) will express itself.
3. Every cow or other animal is injured more or less by the injection of tuberculin.
4. A sensitively organized cow is irreparably damaged by the injection of tuberculin.
5. A well animal is just as liable to react to the tuberculin "test" as a sick animal.
6. Cows fed just enough to keep them in good condition are less likely to react to the tuberculin "test" than over-fed cows.
7. A full-bred cow is more liable to react to the tuberculin "test" than a "scrub" cow.
8. An over-dose of the serum will always cause a reaction in a healthy animal.
9. The tester can make any animal react or not to the tuberculin "test."
10. The immunity of an animal is lessened by the injection of tuberculin.

X- SF 808

Z8 #32
Form 44

5

7
25
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\$6.00 per thousand, postpaid

The Tuberculin Test

(By LORA C. LITTLE)

(The following, taken from THE TRUTH-TELLER of April 1, 1918, is timely and pertinent so long as medical officials exert pressure to have cows tuberculinized);

Seeing agricultural school professors and editors in full swing at dairymen's meetings with the farmers under a spell of awed silence, but for an occasional servile echo, I have more than once taken up cudgels against the "tuberculin test." The more independent thinkers present agreed with me, but they never ventured a word of it in public. They felt themselves no match for the schoolmen and besides were smarting under the implication of the slogan "Save the babies!" The injustice of the thing, in face of the fact that farm babies with all the raw milk they could drink had no tuberculosis, on top of the losses the farmers had to stand through the enforcement of the test, left them feeling bitter and impotent.

Once, after a "dollar dairy dinner" at the Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon, where I had alone, and therefore somewhat sensationally, denounced the test, the editor of the Pacific Homestead asked me to write on the subject for his paper. The result was the following, which he printed shortly afterward. Finding lately a warm interest in the subject among farmers, all the way from California to North Dakota, I am submitting it hopefully to the Editor.

The tuberculin test is an anomaly among people who boast of their practical common sense and their democracy. We Americans profess to scorn submission to any aristocracy, but the fact is there is an aristocracy before which we cringe as abjectly as ever liegeman before his lord. We bow, hat in hand, to the aristocracy of "learning as she is learned." We revere with an extravagance of superstition the divine right of the schools. We forget that—

*"Voracious learning, often overfed,
Digests not into sense her motley meal.
This bookcase with dark booty almost burst.
This forager on others' wisdom, leaves
Her native farm, her reason, quite untilld."*

Now, when learning ceases to till the farm of reason, it is high time for farmers and other plain folks to do a little tilling on their own account. Had we all done so, one thing is very sure, and that is we should not have aided and abetted the learned quacks in their disease-peddling, cow-killing crusade.

Now that the tuberculin test is having a fight for its life, with excellent prospect of early overthrow and utter rout, perhaps the dazzled and reverential worshipper of that "scientific" operation may venture to raise his eyes and look at it without blinking.

If he does so, what will he see? He will see a performance that has never been outdone in silliness. He will see "learned" men—men whom false learning hath made mad—setting up and maintaining "laboratories" for the purpose of propagat-

Food for Thought on Tuberculin Testing
N.B. Can you stamp out a disease by stamping it in. of Cows.

Eugene Underhill, M. D., Philadelphia, in the leading article in the Homeopathic Recorder for October 15, 1924, says:

"In the study of the effect of cows' milk upon children, we have had some reason to believe that milk from tuberculin tested cows may not always be as good for children as milk from healthy cows not so tested."

He believes after long study of the subject that "the tuberculin testing of cows is not the panacea claimed, either for the purification of the milk supply or as an economic factor in establishing and preserving the health of the bovine."

A Factor in Spreading the Disease

He quotes Dr. Veranus A. Moore, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University as saying, "During the last ten years tuberculosis in cattle has been spreading"—"and this (says Dr. Underhill) in spite of the herculean efforts put forward along the tuberculin testing line. There is good reason for believing that the test itself may be a factor, if not the chief factor, in the spread of the disease."

Haze and Doubt

The literature advocating the test is filled with "haze and doubt," he notes, "especially in respect to its effectiveness, while the influence of the milk of the tuberculin-tested cows appears to have been overlooked altogether."

Dangerous to the Livestock Industry

As is well known, County Agents and Government Vets sent out to sell the idea to farmers are enthusiastic and keen for its adoption, but when the Department of Agriculture sets down the case in cold black and white, damaging admissions are made. Circular No. 249 of the Department has this:

"In the hands of unscrupulous persons it is a danger to the livestock industry of the nation, because it is known that some animals may be so frequently treated with tuberculin as to establish a tolerance against its action, or, in other words, they lose their sensitiveness to its action."

Again the circular says:

"It is obvious that sound judgment and diplomacy on the part of the veterinarian are essential to success in testing animals with tuberculin."

In other words, unless the testers are "sound of judgment" and "diplomatic," the thing is here conceded a dead failure, observes Dr. Underhill.

Further Official Uncertainty

Three methods for applying the test are described in the circular mentioned; namely, the subcutaneous, the intradermic and the ophthalmic, and it adds:

"As has been stated, each method and each combination (of methods) has certain advantages, and there are times when one should be used in preference to another."

"When are the times, and who is to pick them out with certainty?" asks Dr. Underhill. More "diplomacy" is evidently required.

TUBERCULIN CAN CONVEY TUBERCULOSIS

Scientific Proof Cited



By PAUL HACKER, Ph.D.

**Memorandum Concerning the Tuberculin Testing of Cattle
Submitted to the Members of the Washington State Legislature
Appropriations Committee and Dairy and Livestock Committee**

The Report of the State Department of Agriculture to the Legislature, according to the newspapers, is again demanding appropriations for tuberculin testing. The vast increase in the amount to be appropriated, if the provisions of the laws of the last year are to be carried out, makes it more imperative than ever that absolute certainty should be established regarding the harmlessness of tuberculin.

Such certainty is still lacking. The current belief created by Robert Koch and his co-workers, that boiling and filtering, absolutely free tuberculin from living germs cannot be sustained any longer, in view of new discoveries in bacteriology. It is proved now beyond doubt that bacillus tuberculosis in some phases of its life is of ultramicroscopic size, so small as to pass the stone filter freely. It can further not be held doubtful any longer that it, like all other bacteria, in a certain phase of development withstands the action of heat as well as of acids. As an old proof for this contention Pasteur's error in the matter may be cited as related in John Tyndall's New Fragments of Science, Life of Louis Pasteur, page 186.

Newer information is to be found in the Studies upon the Life Cycle of the Bacteria by Felix Loehnis of the Federal

RUINOUS WORK OF TB TESTERS

(Reprint from The Truth-Teller)

HERE are pictures showing the herd of Holsteins and the barn and windmill of William Berlin, on a rural mail route out of Palatine, Illinois. I never saw a finer herd of milch cows in all my 52 years. The owner did not want to "test," but he was given his choice to test or be quarantined on his place so that he could not set foot off it. (That is the kind of threat the testers make when they feel that way.)

They had him. What else could he do but submit?



BEFORE THE TEST

They injected and condemned 51 of the 53 head comprising the herd. Berlin thought the tail could go with the hide, and let them take the remaining two.



EMPTY BARN AFTER TEST

The difference between what he will receive and the amount required to replace the herd with cows approaching the condemned herd in quality is fully \$3,000.

There is one example of the economic ruin wrought by "saving the babies" on the allopathic plan. There is State Medicine in operation.

PERLEY W. JOHNSON, Doctor of Naprapathy,
Barrington, Illinois.

AMERICAN MEDICAL LIBERTY LEAGUE, 1169 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

X-SF 808 Z8 #35



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POISON MILK SUPPLIED FOR BABIES

Mothers and Milk Users, do you know, when you use milk from cows that have been injected with "Tuberculin," you are using POISON MILK? "Tuberculin" is a factory-made, filthy, unsanitary extract and essence of germs and their filth.

The cow giving milk is a mother, and the purest of air, water and food are none too pure for her use. Mothers nursing their babies know that anything that poisons them will also poison their babies. "Tuberculin," as it is called, is not a food; its origin is in the sputum (spit) of a person with tuberculosis; it is the poison of the disease. Cows can be examined for their ailments without injecting them with poison to cause disease.

When "Tuberculin" is got rid of, or eliminated from the body, is not known. Think of it! The cow that is condemned or of no more use as a milker goes to the butcher with all the poison in her. I ask: Is her meat fit for food?

Some cows are more nervous and more susceptible to poison than others, but do not forget, the poison injected into the cow is there just the same to poison her milk and meat even if she shows no outward effects. A pigeon can eat enough morphine to kill a man. Cats go frantic from morphine, but dogs are the reverse.

Dairymen, milkers, feeders, recognize unnatural symptoms, know from experience when a cow is sick. Cow owners do not want any sick cows; they are not profitable.

Examine and investigate both sides of the question. From the daily papers you have been getting only one side.

Ask your doctor, inspector, and vaccinator who come to inject poison into your cow, these questions: Has a factory-made poison, injected into cows to cause fever, swelling and loss of appetite, the scientific knowledge and power to detect a disease? Whence does it get that knowledge and power?

You cannot get the clean from the unclean, nor diagnose disease by injecting poison to cause disease. The mother cow has all she can do to keep healthy and produce milk that is free from poison, without having to contend with injected poison. Sanitation, pure air, pure water, suitable food, sunshine and exercise, these are Nature's requirements for healthy animals.

In their ignorance, some people believe that disease can be detected by injecting poison into an animal. Some do not know what "Tuberculin" is manufactured from, neither do they know its action when injected into animals. The factories that manufacture "Tuberculin" are boosting it to reap the big profits. The Veterinarians are boosting it for the big money they make in using it. Medical health officials boost it for the power it gives them. Many valuable cows are condemned and killed, causing great financial loss. If the cow does not "react," as they term it, then in six months to a year she is poisoned again, and continues to be poisoned periodically until she "reacts" or is sold to the butcher.

Ask your cow-vaccinator whether the cow is made healthier and the milk purer by poisoning her. Ask him whether it is a food or a poison. Ask if it is digested according to the laws of nature. Ask what causes the fever and swelling.

Follow Abraham Lincoln's advice: examine and investigate both sides. Do this and you will find "Tuberculin" is an essence of germ scavengers, filth, a factory-made poison produced for profit regardless of the loss of valuable cows and the fact that health for babies condemns its use.

Refuse to buy milk from cows that have had the "Tuberculin Test" and in a short time you will get milk that is free from poison!

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